

F

231

.H51



Class F231

Book H51

Copyright N^o

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT

Geography

. . OF . .

Virginia.

BY JULIA R. HENNING.

PUBLISHED BY

B. F. Johnson Publishing Co.,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

...For sale by all Booksellers and School Supply Houses. A new and valuable work for our schools, both public and private. Indispensable to Virginia teachers who would keep fully abreast of the times.

Price, 25 Cents.

The Geography of Virginia...

By JULIA R. HENNING,

Was originally written for the use of children just entering the grammar grade of the public schools.

Other Works . .

Other works upon this subject had been found to be so entirely beyond the comprehension of pupils of this age that a more simplified form of instruction was considered necessary to meet the needs of the schools.

An Entire Success . .

The entire success that has attended this work in its first edition proves that it has met the requirements of the case, and recommends it for use in the future.

Thoroughly Tested . .

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Superintendent, Principals and Teachers of the Richmond schools, and others, have been unanimous in their expressions of approval and satisfaction regarding the usefulness and the success of this book, which has been thoroughly tested by its use in both private and public schools of Richmond during the past year.

Its Contents . .

The contents of the Geography are, in every sense, the outgrowth of actual work in the school-room. The arrangement is systematic and logical; the presentation clear, simple, concise and forcible; the style pleasing and attractive.

The Writer . .

The writer, drawing from large experience, has grouped geographical and historical facts in the manner best suited to the capacities and needs of children, and has, at the same time, presented the subject in such form as to greatly lighten the work of the teacher.

... GEOGRAPHY

... OF ...

... VIRGINIA.

BY
JULIA R. HENNING.

SECOND EDITION.

RICHMOND, VA.:
B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

1894.

71 2 0.

1

.H51

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1894, by
JULIA R. HENNING,
in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

PREFACE.

Virginia geography is a theme which naturally engages to some extent the attention of every progressive native of the "Old Dominion." In order to simplify the study of it, I have prepared this book (now in its second edition), and send it forth, with the hope that it will accomplish the purpose for which it was written.

Having had much experience in teaching the geography of the State, and appreciating the difficulties that arise for children in most works upon the subject, I have endeavored to make the contents of this book conform as closely as possible to the needs and capacities of young minds. But, though written primarily for children, it will not, perhaps, be altogether unacceptable to those of more mature intellect.

For the chapter on EASY GEOLOGY, I have carefully consulted Rogers' Geology of Virginia, Hotchkiss's Manual of Virginia, and other works, in connection with Col. Thomas Whitehead's Hand-Book of the State (1893).

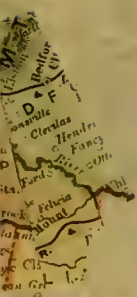
For the map-drawing, which is an important feature of the work, I am indebted to the kindness of Prof. R. W. Flournoy, and, through him, to Maj. S. T. Pendleton, both connected with the public schools of Richmond. This system of drawing has been used with entire success in the schools of this city; and, if the directions be carefully followed, there will be no difficulty in producing a correct map of the State.

The APPENDIX is intended merely for general reference, and does not form a part of the regular study-matter.

It has given me pleasure to complete this work. The superintendent, the principals and the teachers of the Richmond schools have been so uniformly encouraging and responsive, the children so appreciative, that I have been amply repaid for the efforts put forth to make the book just what we wish it to be.

To the boys and girls, especially, I commend the little volume, with the hope that it will enable them to pursue with more ease and pleasure than formerly the study of VIRGINIA.

JULIA R. HENNING.





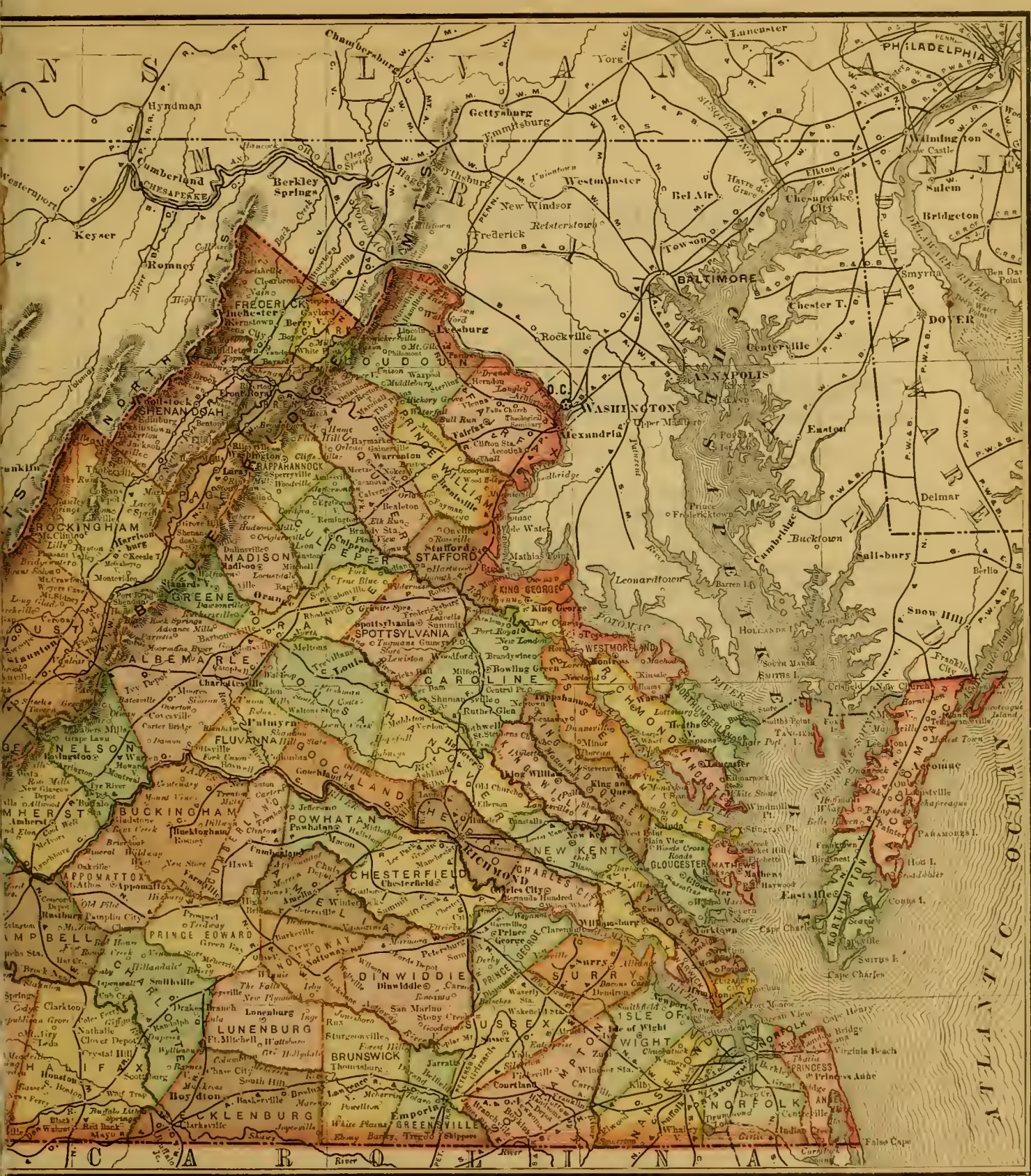
SCALES.

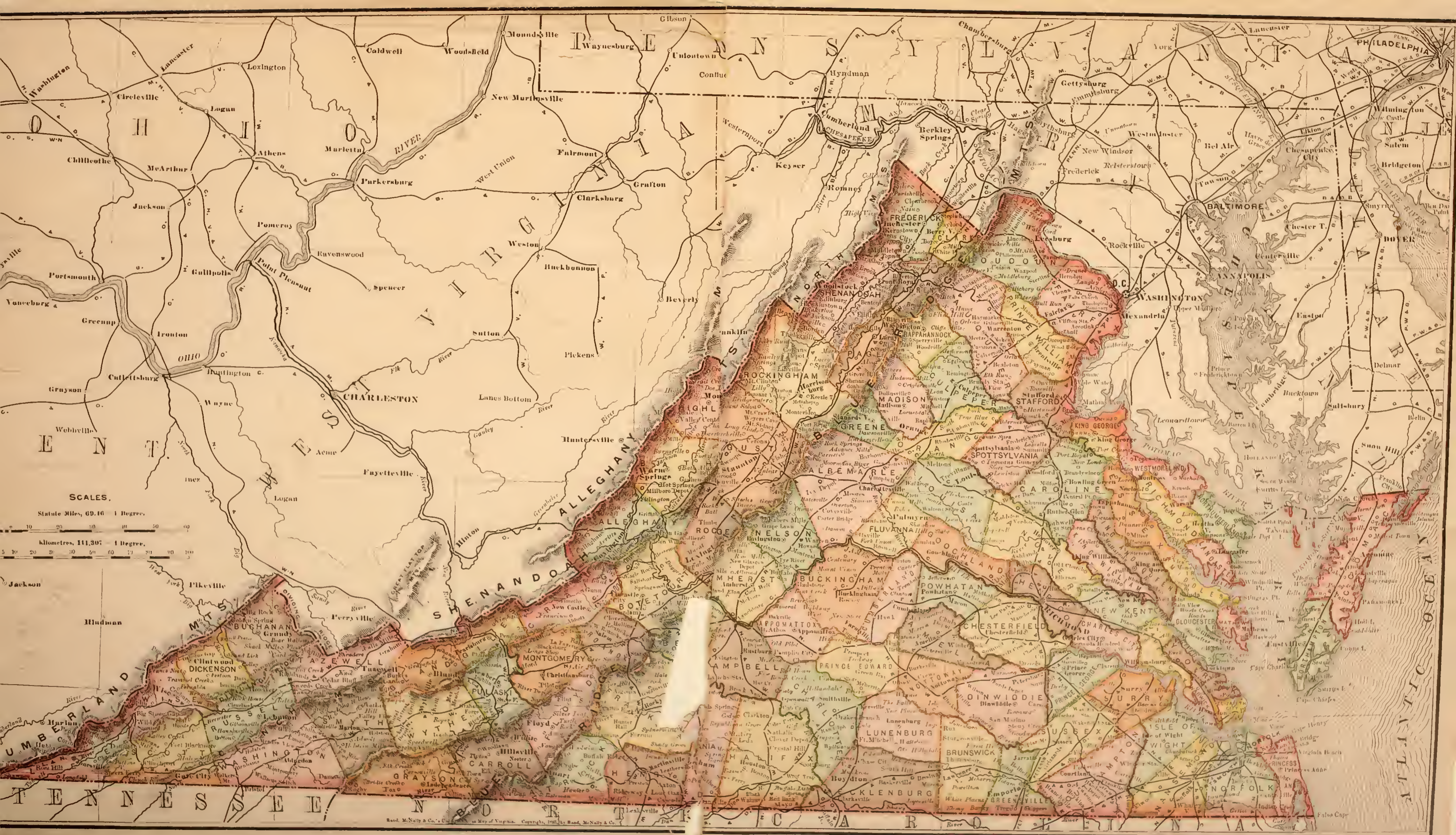
Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 Degree.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60

Kilometres, 111.307 = 1 Degree.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100





GEOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA.

MAP QUESTIONS.

1. Trace the outline of Virginia on the map, and tell what object it resembles in *shape*.

2. Bound Virginia.

3. What river separates Virginia from Maryland?

4. What four mountain ranges lie on the boundary? In what general direction do the mountains of Virginia extend?

5. Into how many counties is the State divided? (100.)

6. Name the largest. (*Rockingham*.) What is its principal town? (*Harrisonburg*.) Find Harrisonburg. What mineral spring near it?

7. Name the smallest county. (*Alexandria*.) What important city is situated in this county? (*Alexandria*.) Find it on the map.

8. What two counties lie east of Chesapeake Bay?

9. What name is often given to this part of the State? (*The "Eastern Shore."*)

10. Name the most northerly county. What is its chief town? (*Winchester*.) Find Winchester.

11. What is the most easterly county? The most westerly?

12. Which border Chesapeake Bay on the west?

13. Which lie on the Potomac?

14. Which touch North Carolina? West Virginia? Tennessee? Kentucky?

15. Point out the county in which you live, and bound it.

16. Name its chief city or town. Its farm products.

17. What streams drain it?

18. What ranges of mountains cross Virginia?

19. Name the mineral springs of Bath county. Of Rockingham county.

20. Into what does the Appomattox river empty? What rivers form the York?

21. The Dan and the Staunton rivers unite in the southern part of the State, and form the *Roanoke river*. In what county do they unite?

22. The Blackwater and the Meherrin rivers unite, in North Carolina, to form the *Chowan river*. The *Chowan*

flows through North Carolina, and empties into Albemarle Sound.

23. What rivers of Virginia empty into Chesapeake Bay? In what general direction do they flow?

24. Describe the James, the most important river of Virginia.

25. What city on the James river, opposite Richmond?

26. Describe the Shenandoah river.

27. What branches of the Tennessee river rise in the southwestern part of the State? [H., C. and P.]

28. Where is Lake Drummond?

29. That body of water between the mouth of the James river and Chesapeake bay is *Hampton Roads*, one of the finest harbors in the world. Find it.

30. What United States fortress is in Elizabeth City county? Find it.

31. What two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?

32. What health resort on the coast of Princess Anne county?

33. Name and locate the capital of the State.

34. Name two seaport cities, and tell where they are.

35. What town is situated at the head of York river?

36. Mt. Vernon, the residence and burial-place of Washington, is in Fairfax county, on the Potomac river. Locate Fairfax county.

37. *George Washington* and *James Monroe* (two Presidents of the United States) and *Robert E. Lee* were born in Westmoreland county. Locate Westmoreland.

38. Red Hill, in Charlotte county, was the last home and burial-place of Patrick Henry. Find Charlotte county. Try to find out something about Patrick Henry.

39. Montpelier, once the home of James Madison (President of the United States), is near Orange Court House, in Orange county. Locate Orange county.

40. Monticello, the residence of Thomas Jefferson (third President of the United States), is in Albemarle

county, near the city of Charlottesville. Find Charlottesville.

41. Where is Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia?

42. Locate Farmville; Roanoke; Lynchburg; Petersburg; Newport News; Fredericksburg; Gordonsville; Lexington; Staunton; Manchester; Danville; Alexandria.

43. Name the principal railroads of Virginia.

44. Over what lines and through what towns would you pass in going from Richmond to Washington? From Richmond to Staunton? From Norfolk to Washington?

45. On what waters would you sail in going from Richmond to Baltimore? From Richmond to Washington? From Norfolk to Washington?

VIRGINIA.

Latitude, 36°31' to 39°27' north.
Longitude, 75°13' to 83°37' west.

Area.—42,450 square miles.
Population (1890).—1,655,980.

SITUATION—SIZE.

Virginia lies on the eastern coast of the United States, midway between Maine and Florida, and is the most southern of the Middle Atlantic group of States. If a line were drawn through Virginia, and extended around the earth from east to west, it would pass through *China, Asiatic Turkey, Greece* and the southern part of *Spain*—showing that these countries are in the same latitude as Virginia; that is, they are the same distance from the equator. Virginia is surrounded on all sides, except the extreme east, by the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland.

The Atlantic Ocean washes the eastern coast for a distance of *120 miles*.

The southern boundary-line, separating Virginia from North Carolina and Tennessee, is *440 miles* long. The greatest length of the State, from Accomac county (on the Atlantic) to Lee county (in the southwest corner), is *475 miles*. Its greatest width from north to south is *192*

miles. The boundary line of the entire State is *1,400 miles* long.

The territory of Virginia measures about 42,450 square miles—2,325 square miles being water. A square mile is equal to a square which is a mile long and a mile wide. It would take 42,450 squares of this size to cover the whole surface of Virginia.

The State contains twenty-five and one-half million acres of land, about one-third of which is cultivated.

Virginia ranks *twenty-ninth* among the States of the Union in size; in population, *fifteenth*.

Questions.—Where does Virginia lie? To what group of states does it belong? What countries are in the same latitude as Virginia? What states surround it? (Point out these on the map.) How long is the Atlantic coast line? What is Virginia's greatest length? Its greatest width? What is the length of the entire boundary line? How many square miles of surface has Virginia? How much is water? What is a square mile? How many acres of land in the State? How much is cultivated? How does Virginia rank among the states in size? In population?

SURFACE AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The surface of Virginia shows *six* natural divisions that cross the State from northeast to southwest, and differ in *surface, climate, soil and productions*. The land along the coast is a low plain, level with the ocean; but as we go westward it rises gradually, like a stairway, ending in ranges of high mountains in the western part of the State.

These divisions, named in regular order from east to west, are **Tidewater Virginia, Middle Virginia, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Great Valley and Appalachia**.*

Questions.—Into how many sections (divisions) is Virginia divided? In what direction do they extend? How do they differ? Describe the surface of Virginia as we go from east to west. Name the six divisions in regular order.

MOUNTAINS AND NATURAL WONDERS.

The **Mountain Ranges** of Virginia belong to the *Appalachian System*. They are the Blue Ridge, the great North or Shenandoah mountains, the Alleghanies and the Cumberland mountains. The highest peaks are Balsam mountain (Grayson county), White Top (Grayson county), Elliott's Knob (Augusta county), Peaks of Otter (Bedford county). The mountain scenery of Virginia is grand and beautiful beyond description. The greatest natural wonder in the State is the **Natural Bridge**, over Cedar creek, in Rockbridge county. The "bridge" is a huge mass of rock, spanning the bed of the creek at a height of 215 feet. A wagon-road leads over the top, which is so wide that one might cross it without noticing any difference between it and the surrounding country. Within a short distance of the bridge is the **Isabella Stairway**, a natural *underground* flight of stone steps. The staircase begins in a beautiful cavern, and winds upward under numerous arches for a distance of 400 or 500

feet, opening at last to the sky. This is, perhaps, the only natural underground stone stairway ever discovered.

The **Natural Tunnel**, in Scott county, is somewhat like the Natural Bridge—being longer, though not so high. It is traversed by a branch of the Clinch river. A railroad now runs through the tunnel.

Crab-Tree Falls, in Nelson county, is the principal cataract of the Virginia mountains. The Crab-Tree is a mountain creek that rises at the summit (top) of one of the highest peaks of Virginia. It descends in cascades, the highest of which is over 500 feet.

Other places of interest are *Luray Cave*, in Page county, and *Weyer's Cave* and the "*Chimneys*," both in Augusta county. The "*Chimneys*" are *rocky columns*, seventy to eighty feet high.

Questions.—To what system do the mountain ranges of Virginia belong? Name the ranges. Name the highest peaks in the State. What can you say of Virginia's mountain scenery? What is the greatest natural

*By law, the State is agriculturally divided into three sections—Tidewater, Middle Virginia and the Great Valley.

wonder in the State? Where is it? Describe it. Describe the *Isabella Stairway*. How long is it? Describe the Natural Tunnel, in Scott county. What is the principal

cataract (waterfall) in Virginia? Name other interesting places in Virginia. What are the "Chimneys," and where are they?

RIVERS.

Few countries are as well watered as the State of Virginia. Its rivers belong to two great systems. Those that flow down the eastern slope of the mountains and find their way to the Atlantic Ocean belong to the **Atlantic System**.

The rivers that flow westward and empty into the Ohio belong to the **Ohio System**.

The principal **Atlantic** rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, James, Chowan and Roanoke. The last two extend their course into North Carolina, and reach the ocean by way of Albemarle Sound. The waters of the Shenandoah reach the Atlantic through the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay.

The Roanoke river, in the beginning of its course, bears the name *Roanoke*. Farther east, it is called the *Staunton*; but, on uniting with the Dan river, it takes again its old name, *Roanoke*, and flows through North Carolina to Albemarle Sound. The James river, crossing the State from west to east, divides the State into two parts. *Northside Virginia* is the name given to the land north of the river, while that on the south is called *Southside Virginia*.

The peninsula between the Potomac and the

Rappahannock rivers forms what is known as the *Northern Neck* of Virginia. It includes the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, Westmoreland and King George. In this section of country the richest and best colony from England settled, embracing, among others, the families of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Masons, the Monroes, &c., and furnishing three Presidents of the United States.

The branches of the **Ohio** river that are in Virginia are the New, Big Sandy and Tennessee. The Virginia branches of the Tennessee are the Holston, the Clinch and Powell's rivers. These rivers, with hundreds of smaller streams, *drain* and *water* the land, afford the best *water-power* for manufacturing, and furnish excellent means of *transportation* (carrying things from place to place).

Questions.—To what two systems do the rivers of Virginia belong? What rivers belong to the Atlantic System? To the Ohio? Name the Atlantic rivers. What are the different names of the Roanoke? How is the State divided by the James? What is the Northern Neck of Virginia? What counties are included in it? Name the rivers of the Ohio System that are in Virginia. What branches of the Tennessee are in the State? Give *four* uses of the Virginia rivers.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Virginia is everywhere mild and healthful; but the degree of heat varies

in different parts of the State, on account of the difference in surface.

In *Tidewater*, where the lands are low, the climate is *warm*, though the heat is tempered by winds from the ocean. Going *westward*, the elevation increases, and the climate becomes much *cooler*. The mountainous regions are particularly healthful.

Afton, in the Blue Ridge, is noted for its very dry mountain air. So dry is the atmosphere, that a newspaper spread on the grass at night shows no signs of moisture the next morning, although the night is much cooler than the day.

Captain John Smith wrote long ago of Virginia, "Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation."

The distribution of rain, the light snows, and the short, mild winters are highly favorable to *agriculture* (tilling the soil), which is the chief occupation of Virginia. More than half the laboring people of the State are engaged in farming.

Questions.—Is the climate of Virginia alike in all parts of the State? Why does it vary? Where is it warm, and where cool? What part of the State is particularly healthy? What did Captain John Smith say of Virginia's climate? (Try to find out all about Captain Smith, who was one of the first settlers of the State.) What things are favorable to agriculture in Virginia? What is agriculture? What is the chief occupation in Virginia? How many of the people are farmers?

EASY GEOLOGY.

Geology is a history of the earth's crust, as shown by its rocks and fossils. (Fossils are the remains of animals and plants found buried in the earth.)

At one time or another, the surface of the earth was under water; but, by degrees, and at various times, the lands rose, forming the continents and islands. Parts of these are even now rising still higher, while other parts are gradually sinking. Islands have arisen from the sea in a single night, and others have disappeared in as short a time.

The *first* part of Virginia that appeared above the water was that portion of the State lying *between Tidewater and the western base of the Blue Ridge mountains*—this land being at that time washed on both sides by the ocean. This section of Virginia has a foundation of rock, a great part of it being *granite*. Lying above this granite foundation are masses of *sand-*

stone—rock composed chiefly of sand, hardened more or less, and compressed and cemented together. The action of the weather, among other things, causes the substance of the sandstone to disintegrate (break up), and the rock crumbles away. When this takes place, the substances that formed the sandstone mix with the soil and help to make it fertile. The soils of *Middle Virginia, Piedmont* and *Blue Ridge* are enriched by this decay of *sandstone* rocks.

The *second* dry land that appeared in the State was the *Great Valley*. It once formed a portion of the bed of the sea, like Appalachia, but afterward became the beach of a great ocean that rolled where the Alleghany mountains now tower. Numerous prints of shells and of small sea animals are found upon the rocks of the Valley and of Appalachia. Corals abounded in the Valley. They contained great quantities of lime, and entered largely into the

composition of *limestone* rocks. These rocks, by decaying, enriched the soil of this section.

Appalachia was the *third-formed* land of the State. Its surface is composed mainly of parallel ranges of mountains, traversed by long narrow valleys.

The *last-formed* land of Virginia was the *Tidewater* region, and even now new land is forming on the shores. In *Tidewater* we find countless remains of small animals that once lived in the mud and sand at the bottom of the sea. Here are whole banks of shells, some unbroken and perfect in shape, some changed into a soft, clayey mass, while others have

hardened into a sort of rock. They contain much lime, and are useful for fertilizing the soil.

The beds of marl are an example of these shelly deposits.

Questions.—What is geology? What are fossils? What was the first-formed dry land of Virginia? What kind of a foundation has it? What is sandstone? Tell how sandstone helps to fertilize soil? What sections of Virginia are enriched by the decay of sandstone rocks? What was the second dry-land of the State? How is the soil of this section enriched? Name the third-formed land of Virginia. What part of the State was formed last? What proof have we that *Tidewater* was once covered by the ocean? In what way are the shelly banks of *Tidewater* useful?

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soils of Virginia are rich and suited to all kinds of crops, the staple products being *corn, oats, wheat* and *tobacco*. The finest tobacco in the United States is raised in *Middle Virginia* and *Piedmont*. Coarser grades are produced in the sections west of *Piedmont*. Corn is the chief bread-grain of the country people.

Cotton is cultivated in a few counties in the southeastern part of the State, between the James river and North Carolina.

Grains are raised in all parts of the State, the largest crops being those of the *Great Valley*.

The richest *grasses* are cultivated, the *western* sections of the State forming one of the finest grazing regions in the world.

Fruits are raised everywhere. *Blue Ridge* may be called "the fruit belt of Virginia," though other sections produce abundantly.

Fine *hay* is made in *Piedmont* and the *Valley*, and excellent *wine* in *Tidewater* and *Piedmont*.

Other farm products are butter, cheese, honey and maple-sugar. Wild fruits abound—cherries, plums, grapes, crab-apples, persimmons, berries of all kinds, &c. These are dried and canned in large quantities. Many plants furnish useful *dyes* and *medicines*. Among them are *sassafras, snake-root, sarsaparilla, ginseng* and *mandrake*. Beautiful wild flowers spring up everywhere, converting the whole country into one vast garden of bloom and fragrance.

The forests of Virginia are large, and yield valuable *timber*. Here we find the yellow pine, cedar, cypress, locust, gum, juniper, mulberry, oak, maple, birch, chestnut, walnut, ash, hickory, sycamore, beech, willow, laurel, holly, poplar, elm, &c. Three other important forest productions are *oak-bark* (used in tanning and dyeing), *charcoal* and *sumac leaves*.

Questions.—To what kind of crops are the rich Virginia soils suited? Name the chief products. Where

is the finest tobacco raised? What sections produce the coarser grades? What is the chief bread-grain of the country people? Where is cotton cultivated? Where are the grains produced, and what is the chief grain section? What can you say of the grasses? What section may be called "the fruit belt"? Where is fine hay made? Wine? Name other farm products.

Give names of some of the fruits that grow wild. How are these prepared for use? What are made from many plants? Name some of Virginia's medicinal plants? For what are the forests valuable chiefly? Name the principal forest trees. Name three other forest products. For what is oak-bark used?

BIRDS AND WILD ANIMALS.

The wild animals of Virginia are the bear, the deer, the wild cat, foxes, moles, weasels, raccoons, hares, squirrels and opossums.

The fur-bearing animals are the otter, the beaver and the mink.

The poisonous serpents are the rattlesnake and copperhead-moccasin.

Death from snake-bite is, however, almost unknown.

The birds of Virginia include varieties too numerous to mention singly.

The "game birds" of Tidewater are *swans*, *geese*, *canvas-back ducks*, *teal*, *brant*, *sora*, &c.

Turkeys, *pheasants* and *partridges* abound in the inland counties.

In addition to these, numerous song-birds throng the fields and woods, and fill the air with sweetest melody. Chief among these is the mocking-bird, so named because in its singing it imitates, or "mocks," all other birds, besides giving voice to its own natural, delightful tones.

Questions.—Name the wild animals of Virginia. Which are the fur-bearing animals? Name the poisonous serpents. Has Virginia many varieties of birds? What are the game-birds of Tidewater? Of the inland counties? What can you say of the song-birds of the State?

MINERALS.

Virginia is very rich in minerals, and is noted for the variety and beauty of its building-stones. There is every reason why mining should become one of the most important industries of the State.

The principal metals are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, plumbago, cinnabar, cobalt, tin and manganese.

Granite of the finest quality, brownstone and sandstone are the principal building-stones.

Other minerals found in the State are marble, salt, coal, mica, ochre, asbestos, whetstone,

soapstone, emery, limestone, white glass sand, kaolin (fine white clay, from which china-ware is made), brick and fire clays, roofing-slates, gypsum, marl, greensand, &c.

Iron occurs in every part of the State, the first successful iron furnaces in America having been established in Middle Virginia. The largest deposits of *coal* are in *Middle Virginia* and *Appalachia*. *Gold* is found chiefly in *Middle Virginia*.

Great quantities of *salt* are produced in the *Great Valley*, in Washington and Smyth coun-

ties. It is obtained by heating brine, which is raised from underground by means of artesian wells that penetrate a solid bed of rock-salt.

Lead occurs in many parts of the *Great Valley*, the richest mines being those of *Wythe county*.

The fertilizing minerals (used for enriching the soil) are found chiefly in *Tidewater*. They are gypsum (plaster), marl and greensand. (The grains of greensand resemble grains of gunpowder. When bruised, they make a bright green stain. Greensand imparts a greenish color to the soil with which it is mixed.)

Mineral Springs abound in Virginia. The waters of these springs are used by many persons, instead of medicines, and are considered

very healthful. The most noted are the Hot, Warm and Healing Springs of Bath county; the Rockbridge Alum, Rockbridge Baths and Cold Sulphur, of Rockbridge county; the Rawley Springs, of Rockingham county; the Alleghany Springs, of Montgomery county.

Questions.—What can you say of the mineral wealth of Virginia? Name the chief minerals. What are the principal building-stones? Name other minerals. What is kaolin? Where does iron occur? Where were the first successful iron furnaces in America? Where are the largest deposits of coal? Where is gold found? What section and what counties produce large quantities of salt? How is it obtained? What section yields lead? In what county are the richest lead mines? Where are the fertilizing minerals chiefly found? Name them. For what are they used? Name some of the most noted mineral springs of Virginia. For what are the waters of these springs useful?

INDUSTRIES.

We have seen that *agriculture* (farming) is the chief industry of Virginia. *Manufacturing* and *commerce* are, however, largely carried on; also, *dairying*, *fishing* and *stock-raising*. The extensive grass lands of the State afford excellent grazing for cattle. Horses, mules, sheep, hogs, milch-cows, oxen and other cattle, are raised in large numbers.

In Virginia, the great quantity of *raw material*, the fine *water-power* and the convenient ways of *transportation*, are favorable to manufacturing, which is steadily increasing. By "raw material" we mean materials from which articles of use are manufactured—as, *raw cotton*, before it is made into cloth; *iron*, before it is manufactured into stoves, &c.

The principal manufactures are *tobacco*, *flour*, *iron*, *steel*, *cotton-goods*, *lumber* and *leather*.

Other important manufactures are carriages, railroad cars, liquors, locomotives, machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, farming tools, woodenware, bricks, woolen goods, &c.

The fine *situation* of Virginia (in the middle of the Atlantic coast), her excellent *harbors*, her *rivers*, *railroads* and *canals*, are great aids to the commerce of the State.

Two ship canals—the "Albemarle and Chesapeake" and the "Dismal Swamp canal"—greatly increase the trade in the eastern part of the State.

Norfolk and Portsmouth are the chief shipping-ports. The principal exports are *cotton*, *flour*, *tobacco*, *lumber*, *oysters* and *early vegetables*. Virginia flour is shipped in large quantities to southern countries, because it is not affected by the heat.

Questions.—What is the chief industry of Virginia? Name five other important occupations. What makes Virginia a good place for stock-raising? Name the live stock of Virginia. What three things are favorable to manufactures? Give the chief manufactures of Vir-

ginia. Name others. What five things help the commerce of the State? Name two important canals in the eastern part. What are the chief shipping-ports of Virginia? Name the principal exports. What article is largely shipped to southern countries? Why?

RAILROADS.

The most important railroads of Virginia are the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; the Richmond and Alleghany; the Richmond and Petersburg; the Richmond and Danville;

Virginia Midland; Norfolk and Western; and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Questions.—Name the principal railroads of Virginia. Point them out on the map.

TIDEWATER.

Tidewater is the name given to the eastern and southeastern part of Virginia, and comprises about one-fourth of the State. It extends one hundred miles back from the ocean, and is nearly as large as the whole State of Maryland. Its surface consists of *lowlands*, with marshy places along the coast. The western boundary of Tidewater is marked by a ridge of hills about 150 feet high. The rivers falling over the hills make excellent *water-power*, which assists greatly in manufacturing. On this account, the most important manufacturing cities of the State are situated along this line of hills between Tidewater and Middle Virginia. The eastern part of Tidewater is divided by **Chesapeake Bay**, which is 200 miles long and from 4 to 40 miles wide. For 70 miles of its length it lies altogether within the limits of Virginia, the rest of it being in Maryland. It drains parts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware and Pennsylvania. It is navigable to its head for large vessels, and has many good *harbors*. Hampton Roads, at the mouth of

James river, is one of the finest harbors in the world.

The bay is noted, also, for its fine *fish and oysters*, and is considered "the greatest oyster-bed in the world." From its waters millions of bushels of oysters are taken yearly, and are shipped chiefly to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Lobsters, crabs, terrapins, turtles and clams, also, abound. More than *thirty* kinds of food-fishes crowd the waters of Tidewater Virginia, and are caught in thousands—among them, *mackerel, herring, shad, sturgeon, bass and blue-fish*.

Old Point Comfort, in Elizabeth City county, on the bay, is a noted health resort. It is very near Fortress Monroe.

In this section is **Dismal Swamp**, a vast *timber region*, covering a tract of 300 square miles. Its rich, wet soil produces a thick growth of *cypress, cedar, juniper and gum trees*, from which large quantities of *shingles, staves, railroad ties and ship lumber* are made.

Lake Drummond, the largest lake in Virginia, lies in the midst of Dismal Swamp. It is six miles in diameter, and is noted for the purity of its clear, bright, amber-colored water, which will remain unchanged for years.

The soil of Tidewater is a *light, sandy loam, underlaid with clay*. It has been somewhat injured by the wrong kind of cultivation, but can easily be fertilized by using gypsum and marl. (*Loam* is earth which can easily be crumbled to dust.)

The chief productions of Tidewater are *fruits* and *early vegetables*, which are raised in "market-gardens" and shipped in large quantities to northern cities. This is called "*trucking*," and is the most important industry of Tidewater.

The trade in *strawberries, potatoes* and *peanuts* is especially large.

Excellent *wine* is made from the Scuppernong grapes of this section.

Thousands of game-birds—*swans, geese, canvas-back ducks, teal, brant, sora, etc.*—crowd the

inlets and marshes, and are caught in large numbers.

Tidewater abounds in the fertilizing minerals, *gypsum, marl* and *greensand*.

Questions.—What part of the State is called Tidewater? How wide is it? How large? Describe its surface. What marks the western boundary of Tidewater? How are these hills useful? How is water-power useful? Where are the chief manufacturing cities of the State situated? What large bay is in Tidewater? How long and how wide is it? How much of it lies in Virginia? What states are drained by it? What is its principal harbor? For what is the bay noted? (Ans.—Good harbors, fine fish and oysters.) Where are the oysters shipped? A *crustacean* is an animal having a crust-like shell. Name three crustaceans of Chesapeake Bay. How many kinds of food-fishes in the waters of Tidewater? Name some. What noted health resort on the bay? In what county is it? What large swamp is in Tidewater? For what is it noted? How large is it? Describe its soil. What does it produce? What are made from the timber of its trees? What lake in Dismal Swamp? For what is it noted? Describe the soil of Tidewater. How can it be fertilized? What is loam? What are the chief productions? Name an important industry of Tidewater. What is "*trucking*"? What is made from Scuppernong grapes? Name six game birds of Tidewater. What minerals are found in this section?

MIDDLE VIRGINIA.

Middle Virginia, beginning at the head of tidewater, is from 25 to 100 miles wide. Its surface is broken by ridges of hills, with broad, fertile valleys between them. This we call "*rolling land*," on account of its wavy, or rolling, appearance.

The soil of Middle Virginia is enriched by the decay of *sandstone* rocks. It produces chiefly *corn, wheat* and *tobacco*.

This tobacco (called "Virginia Leaf") is,

like that of Piedmont, the finest raised in the United States.

The deposits of *iron* and soft *coal* in Middle Virginia are extensive and valuable. *Gold* is found in considerable quantities.

Questions.—Where does Middle Virginia begin? How wide is it? Describe its surface. What is "*rolling land*"? Describe the soil. Name the chief productions. What is the tobacco of Middle Virginia and Piedmont called, and what can you say of it? What minerals are found in Middle Virginia?

PIEDMONT.

Piedmont, the next division to the west, extends in a southwesterly direction throughout the length of the State, and is only about 25 miles wide. The word "Piedmont" means "foot of the mountain," and this division is so called because it lies at the base, or "foot," of the Blue Ridge mountains. Its surface is varied by *hills, mountain spurs, valleys and plains*. Like Middle Virginia, it increases in height toward the west.

The soil of Piedmont (reddish in color) is enriched by *sandstone*, and produces *grains, fruits, grasses and tobacco* of the finest quality. The heavy crops of grasses afford fine pasturage for cattle, and excellent *hay* is made.

Iron is the principal mineral.

Questions.—What division lies west of Middle Virginia? In what direction does it extend? How wide is it? Why is Piedmont so called? Describe its surface. What part of it is highest? What is the soil? Name the productions. Give two uses of fine grasses.

BLUE RIDGE.

Towering on the western side of Piedmont is the **Blue Ridge**, a range of mountains so called because they appear blue in the distance. This section is from three miles wide in the north to twenty in the south, where it spreads out in a plateau, or table-land. Its mountains increase in height toward the southwest, the loftiest peak being Balsam mountain (5,700 feet).

The soil of Blue Ridge, like that of Middle Virginia and Piedmont, is enriched by *sandstone*. It produces *fruits, tobacco, grains* and

grasses. The western slopes of the Blue Ridge are poor and unproductive.

The principal minerals are *copper* and *iron*.

Charcoal is made in large quantities in the forests of this section.

Questions.—Describe the surface of Blue Ridge. How wide is it? In what part are its mountains highest? Name the loftiest peak. Describe the soil. Name the chief productions. What part of the Blue Ridge is unproductive? Give the principal minerals. What is made in the Blue Ridge forests?

GREAT VALLEY

Lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies is the **Great Valley**, a long tract of *rolling country* twenty miles wide. It is a part of the great Appalachian Valley, which stretches from Canada to Alabama, and it is watered by five great rivers—the *James, Staunton, Tennessee, New* and *Shenandoah*. These furnish ex-

cellent *water-power*, and *drain* and *irrigate* (water) the land. The Valley is so fertile that it has been called "the garden of America." Its soil is made rich by *limestone*, and produces fine *grains* and *grasses*—this being the greatest grain-producing section of the state, and an excellent place for *stock-raising*.

The best of *hay* is cured from its grasses.

The Valley abounds in minerals, the most important being *iron*, *coal*, *lead* and *salt*.

Questions.—Where does the Great Valley lie? Describe its surface. How wide is it? Of what is it a

part? What large rivers water the Valley? Name three uses of these rivers. Why has the Great Valley been called "the garden of America"? Describe its soil. Name the productions, and tell the chief one. Name one important occupation of this section. What is made from the rich grasses? Give the principal minerals.

APPALACHIA.

Appalachia, the most westerly division of Virginia, is a mountainous section crossed by ranges of the Alleghany System, which enclose long and narrow valleys. Most of the valleys are fertile and well-watered. The soil is enriched by *limestone*, and yields heavy crops of fine *grasses*. Large numbers of *cattle* are raised in this section.

Appalachia is noted for the richness and

variety of its minerals, *coal* and *iron* being the most important.

Its forests are extensive, and produce great quantities of valuable timber.

Questions.—What is the most westerly division of Virginia? Describe its surface. What can you say of its valleys? What is the soil? Name the chief production. Is it a good place for stock-raising? If so, why is it? What can you say of the minerals of Appalachia? Of its forests?

EDUCATION.

Virginia has public free schools of the first rank. They are supported by taxation, and are controlled by a State Board of Education.

Among the most noted institutions for higher learning are William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, next to the oldest college in the United States; the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; the Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute, at

Lexington; the Female Normal School, at Farmville; Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland; Richmond College, at Richmond; Hampden-Sidney, in Prince Edward county; Emory and Henry, in Washington county. There are, also, many excellent private schools and academies.

Questions.—What can you say of the free schools of Virginia? Name some of the colleges for higher learning?

GOVERNMENT.

Virginia is divided into ten congressional districts, and is represented in the national Congress at Washington by two Senators and ten Representatives—twelve in all.

The chief officers of the State government

are a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor and an Attorney-General, elected by the people every four years; a Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Railroad Commissioner, Superinten-

dent of Public Instruction and a Commissioner of Agriculture. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is chosen by the Legislature every four years.

The laws of the State are made by the Legislature, which meets at Richmond every two years. It is composed of forty Senators, who are elected every four years, and one hundred Delegates, who serve terms of two years.

There are a supreme court, circuit, county

and corporation courts, presided over by judges who are appointed by the Legislature.

Questions.—Into how many congressional districts is Virginia divided? How many representatives has Virginia in Congress? Name the chief officers in the State. How long is the Governor's term of office? Who chooses the Superintendent of Public Instruction? How long does he serve? Where and when does the Legislature meet? What is the Legislature? How many years do the Senators serve? The Delegates? Name the Virginia courts? Who appoints the judges?

HISTORY.

Virginia, often called "the Old Dominion," was settled by people from England. The State was named in honor of the English queen, Elizabeth, who was called "the *Virgin* Queen." The first permanent settlement was made at **Jamestown**, on an island in James river, in 1607. For a long time, the people struggled hard to secure safe and peaceful homes. They were forced to contend with hostile Indians, hunger, sickness, and exposure, with frequent quarreling among themselves. Had it not been for the efforts of Captain John Smith, they would all have perished. However, the little colony grew and prospered. Settlements were made in other places, and, in time, Virginia became a great and powerful state. Soon after the Revolutionary War, which freed the American people from the rule of the English, Virginia gave from her own territory the lands out of which were formed some of

the most important states of the Union. Many of the noblest and most noted men of our country have been Virginians, including seven presidents of the United States (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor).

Among the famous names of later years are those of General Robert E. Lee and General "Stonewall" Jackson, the great Southern leaders in the war between the North and the South.

Questions.—What is Virginia often called? By whom was the State settled? In whose honor was it named? Where was the first lasting settlement made? Tell some of the trials of the new settlers. Who saved the people from perishing? What became of the little colony? What war freed the American people from the rule of the English? How did Virginia help in forming the states of the Union? How many presidents of the United States have been Virginians? Name them. Name two famous Virginians of later years. Who were they?

CITIES.

According to the United States census of 1890, Virginia has *fourteen* cities, Richmond, the capital, being *the largest and most important*. The latest Hand-Book of Virginia (prepared by Colonel Thomas Whitehead, State Commissioner of Agriculture,) declares, however, the existence of *four new cities*, incorporated since 1890, each one containing the necessary number of inhabitants—5,000 or more. These four new cities are placed at the end of the list, and the population of each one given from the figures set down in the Virginia Hand-Book of 1893.

Richmond (population 81,388) was founded by Colonel William Byrd, in the year 1737, and became the capital of the State in 1779. It is situated in Henrico county, on the north bank of the James river, at the head of tide-water. The falls of the river afford fine water-power, making Richmond a most important *manufacturing* city. The chief manufactures are *tobacco, flour, iron, machinery, railroad cars, and locomotives*. Other manufactures are cotton goods, stoneware, furniture and bedding, farming tools, coaches, wagons, fertilizers, bricks, steam engines, bark and sumac, saddlery and harness, drugs, boots and shoes, trunks, clothing, stoves, leather-goods, &c. *Granite* of the finest quality abounds in the neighborhood of Richmond. Several important railroads and regular lines of steamers connect the city with all parts of the Union. Hence, Richmond is not only a great *manufacturing* place, but also an important *commercial* city.

Richmond has wide, beautiful streets and many handsome public buildings. The most interesting is the capitol, standing in the centre of a beautiful park, or "square." Many works of art (paintings, statuary, &c.,) grace the capitol building and the grounds which surround it. Other public buildings are the City Hall, Post-Office, State Library, Governor's Mansion, Chamber of Commerce Building, City Jail, State Penitentiary, City Almshouse, Richmond College, Medical College, &c.

Richmond has many large and expensive public school buildings, and her free schools rank among the best in the country. Holly-wood and Oakwood are the most beautiful cemeteries. In these "cities of the dead" slumber thousands of Confederate soldiers, sleeping "the sleep that knows no waking."

Norfolk (population 34,871) is next to the largest city in Virginia, and is in Norfolk county, on the Elizabeth river, near Hampton Roads. It is the principal seaport city of Virginia, and is the place to which goods are sent from a large portion of the South and Southwest, to be shipped to other countries. It is connected with inland places by *railroads*, with places along the coast by *canals*, and with foreign countries by lines of *steamers*. Its situation is very favorable to *commerce*. It exports *cotton, lumber, oysters, fruits, and early vegetables*, and carries on a large trade in naval stores and groceries.

Norfolk is the first *peanut* market of the world, and may be said to be the centre of the

greatest market garden in the United States. It is also a fine *cotton* port.

Among the public buildings of Norfolk are the City Hall, Masonic Temple, Court House and Custom House.

Petersburg (population 22,680) is in Dinwiddie county, on the Appomattox river, 23 miles south of Richmond. The falls in the river make good water-power, and the chief manufactures are *tobacco*, *flour*, and *iron*. Cotton and tobacco are exported. This city exports more manufactured tobacco than any other city in the United States, and is the second *peanut* market in the world.

Lynchburg (population 19,709), in Campbell county, on the south bank of the James river, is built on rising ground, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The water-power furnished by the river is of the finest, and *tobacco*, *flour*, and *iron* are manufactured.

Roanoke (population 16,159) is situated in Roanoke county, on the Roanoke river. Its manufactures of *iron* and *machinery* are very important.

Alexandria (population 14,339) is in Alexandria county, on the Potomac river, seven miles below Washington. It is splendidly situated for manufacturing, being near the mines of coal and iron, and on a deep river. It manufactures *flour*, *machinery*, *bricks*, *fertilizers*, and *wooden-ware*, and carries on a large trade in *coal*. It is noted for its excellent schools.

Portsmouth (population 13,268) is in Norfolk county, on the Elizabeth river, opposite the city of Norfolk, with which it is connected by a ferry. At Portsmouth are a dry dock, a United

States Navy-yard, and a Marine Hospital. The city exports *cotton*, *lumber*, and *early vegetables*.

Danville (population 10,305), in Pittsylvania county, on the Dan river, is noted for its trade in *tobacco*. It claims to be the greatest loose-leaf tobacco market in the world.

Manchester (population 9,246), next to the oldest settlement in the State, is in Chesterfield county, on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It manufactures *cotton*, *paper*, *flour* and *iron*.

Staunton (population 6,975), in Augusta county, is situated in the midst of a fertile and healthful region, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. It manufactures *flour*, *tobacco* and *iron*. The Western Lunatic Asylum and the Asylum for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind are in this city.

Charlottesville (population 5,591) is in Albemarle county, on the Rivanna river. It is the seat of the UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, one of the finest institutions of learning in America. It manufactures, among other things, fine *woolen goods*, and owns the largest woolen mills in the South.

Winchester (population 5,196), in Frederick county, has one of the largest bark and sumac mills in the country. Its manufactures are considerable; its *gloves* have a national reputation. Washington built here the first fort west of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Fredericksburg (population 4,528), in Spottsylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, manufactures *iron*, *flour* and *machinery*. The city does a large trade in grain, flour, tobacco and granite.

Williamsburg (population 1,831), in James City county, between the York and James rivers, is the oldest city in Virginia, and until 1779 was the capital of the State. In early times it was known as "Middle Plantation," but was called Williamsburg in honor of King William of England. It is noted for its William and Mary College, next to the oldest college in the United States, and for its Insane Asylum, the oldest in America.

Buena Vista, in Rockbridge county, was incorporated in 1892, with a population of 5,240. Its rapid advancement was due to its situation in a rich mineral district.

It manufactures *iron, steel, woolen cloth and machinery.*

Bristol, in Washington county, also, became a city in 1892. It is a prosperous, thriving place, and is the terminus of the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Radford (population 5,643 — incorporated 1892) is in Montgomery county. Here are the repair shops of the Norfolk and Western railroad, working a large force of hands.

Neapolis (population about 5,000) is in Pittsylvania county, on the opposite side of the Dan river from the city of Danville. The town has fine water and splendid natural drainage.

QUESTIONS ON CITIES.

Name all the cities of Virginia.

Richmond —By whom was Richmond founded? In what year? When did it become the capital? Where is it situated? What makes Richmond an important manufacturing city? What are its chief manufactures? Name others. What building-stone is found near Richmond? What makes Richmond an important place for commerce? Describe the capitol building. Name other public buildings. What can you say of the free schools of Richmond? Name the most beautiful cemeteries.

Norfolk.—What city is next to the largest in the State? Describe its situation. What kind of a city is Norfolk? How is it connected with inland places? With places along the coast? With foreign countries? What is its chief industry? Name its exports. What large trade does it carry on? What can you say of its peanut trade? Name some of its public buildings.

Petersburg.—Where is it? Name its chief manufactures. What things are exported? What can you say of the tobacco trade? Of the peanut trade?

Lynchburg.—How is Lynchburg situated? How does the city get its water power, and what does it manufacture?

Roanoke.—Locate the city, and give its important manufactures.

Alexandria.—Where is it? Name its manufactures. What important trade does it carry on? What of its schools?

Portsmouth.—Describe its situation. What is a ferry? Name three places of interest in Portsmouth. What are exports?

Danville.—Where is Danville? For what is it noted?

Manchester.—Describe its situation. What does it manufacture?

Staunton.—How is it situated? Name its manufactures. Name two of its important institutions.

Charlottesville.—Where is it? For what is it noted? Give its chief manufactures.

Winchester.—Where is Winchester? What can you say of it? Give its manufactures.

Fredericksburg.—Locate Fredericksburg. Name its manufactures. What trade has it?

Williamsburg.—Where is Williamsburg? What can you say of it? What was this city called in early times? After whom was it named? For what two things is it noted?

Buena Vista.—In what county is Buena Vista? Give its manufactures.

Bristol.—Where is Bristol? What can you say of it?

Radford.—Where is it? What large industry here?

Neapolis.—Describe its situation.

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Lexington, in Rockbridge county, is the seat of the Virginia Military Institute.

Pulaski City is in the western part of Pulaski county. It manufactures *iron, flour* and *wooden-ware*.

Newport News, at the mouth of James river, in Warwick county, is an important shipping-port of Virginia.

Suffolk is the county-seat of Nansemond county.

Farmville, in Prince Edward county, is the seat of the State Female Normal School.

West Point is in King William county, at the head of York river. From this town *cotton, flour, lumber, &c.*, are shipped regularly to Europe and South America.

Wytheville, in the central part of Wythe county, is a thriving, educational town.

Salem, in Roanoke county, on the Roanoke

river, is noted for its manufactures and for its fine schools.

Bedford City, formerly called Liberty, is situated in Bedford county, on the Norfolk and Western railroad. It manufactures *tobacco* and *cigars*.

Virginia has many other towns and villages. A few among them are **Ashland**, in Hanover county; **Harrisonburg**, in Rockingham county; **Hampton**, in Elizabeth City county, &c., &c.

Questions.—Where is Lexington? What important institution of learning is in Lexington?

Pulaski City.—In what county is it? Give its manufactures.

Suffolk.—What can you say of Suffolk?

Farmville.—Tell where this town is, and give the name of an important school located here.

West Point.—How is it situated? What articles are shipped from West Point?

Wytheville.—What can you say of Wytheville?

Salem.—Where is Salem? For what is it noted?

Bedford City.—Give the old name for Bedford City, and describe its situation. Give its manufactures.

Where is **Ashland**? **Harrisonburg**? **Hampton**?

SUMMARY.

APPALACHIA.	GREAT VALLEY.	BLUE RIDGE.	PIEDMONT.	MIDDLE VIRGINIA.	TIDEWATER.
10 to 50 miles wide.	20 miles wide.	3 to 20 miles wide.	25 miles wide.	25 to 100 miles wide.	100 miles wide.
Mountains.	Rolling Surface.	Mountains.	Hills, Valleys,	Rolling Land.	Lowlands (surface).
Limestone.	Limestone.	Sandstone.	Plains.	Sandstone.	
Grasses and timber.	Grains and Grasses.	Fruits, Tobacco,	Sandstone.	Corn, Wheat,	Light, sandy loam underlaid with clay.
Iron and Coal.	Hay.	Grains and Grasses.	Fruits, Tobacco,	Tobacco.	Fruits and Vegetables.
	Lead, Coal, Iron,	Iron and Copper.	Grains and Grasses.	Coal, Iron and Gold.	Gypsum, Marl and Greensand.
	and Salt.	Charcoal.	Hay.		Swans, Geese, Ducks, Teal, Brant, Sora, &c.
			Wine.		
			Iron.		Trucking—Fruits and Early Vegetables (Strawberries, Potatoes and Peanuts).
					Wine (from Scuppernong Grapes).
					Fish and Oysters.

HILLS 150 FEET HIGH.

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING MAP OF VIRGINIA.

The system of map drawing by parallels and meridians as developed by Mr. S. T. Pendleton, Principal of Central School, has been so successfully used in the Richmond Public Schools, that it is selected for our purpose.

By this system, the blue lines on cap paper are used for units of measurement; and no implements are employed for drawing, except pencils, or pens, and cap paper.

As a preliminary exercise, the pupils should practice dividing lines and distances into halves, fourths and thirds.

The measure for locating the meridians is from the *same* paper as that on which the map is drawn. To make this properly, fold the cap paper lengthwise about one and one-half inches from the margin, and then carefully tear the strip from the paper along the crease made by the fold. Then fold this strip lengthwise; and the measure will be about three-fourths of an inch wide. Put dots and numbers along the folded edge of the measure, as shown in the sample on the opposite page. Do this with great care and exactness.

To draw the *parallels* and *meridians*:

1st. Number for parallels at end of every other blue line.

2d. Make dots for *meridians* one and one-half spaces apart on the 40th and 36th parallels. In order to construct the meridians, which are perpendicular to the parallels (or blue lines), place the measure along the blue line numbered "40," with the right-hand mark (*) of the measure exactly on the right-hand edge of the paper on which the map is to be drawn. Then make dots on the blue line (40) *immediately* under those on the measure. Do this, also, on the blue line numbered "36." Do not let the measure slip.

3d. Draw *meridians* by connecting these dots.

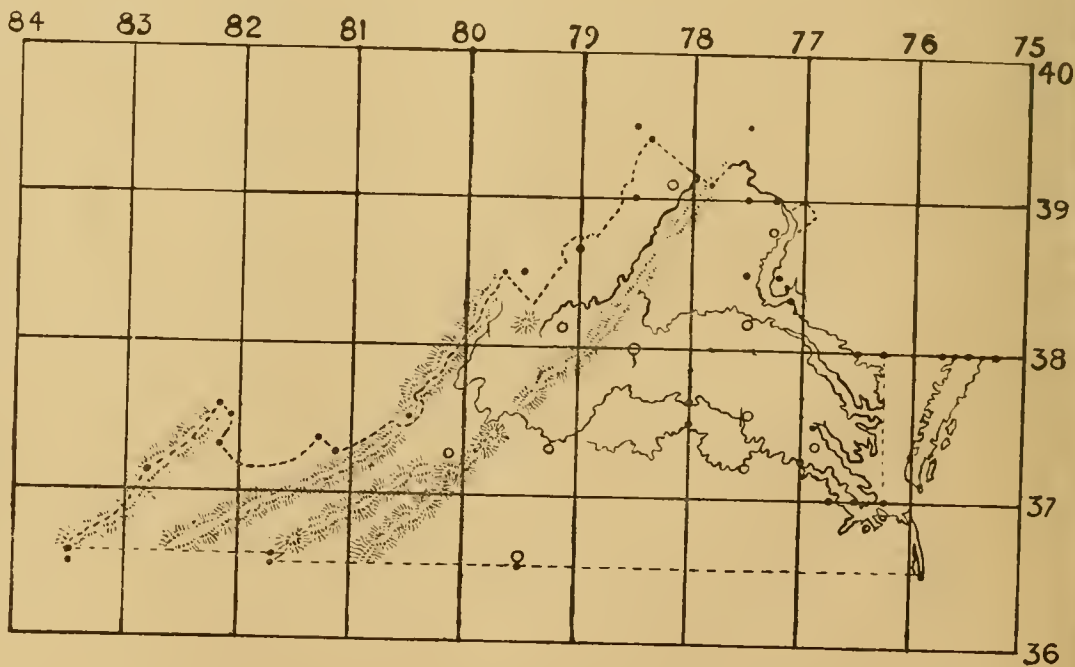
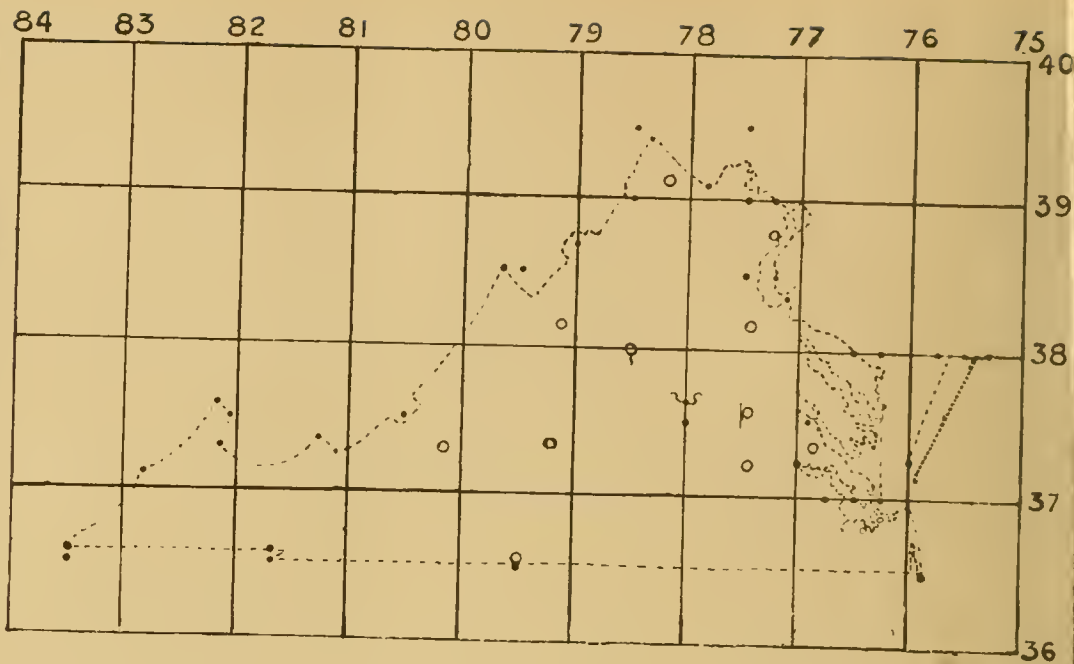
4th. Lastly, draw parallels along the numbered blue lines

To draw the map:

Notice location of dots in the first diagram, and observe that all the dots are either half, fourth or third-way points, except when they are so near as almost to touch the parallels or meridians.

In making the outline, place the dots in the proper places, as indicated in the diagrams, and connect with faint, dotted lines. In filling the interior, use dots in a similar manner. Locate the towns first, and then the rivers and mountains. The pupils should draw the parallels and meridians and all guiding lines and points *lightly* on their first draught; those in the diagram are made heavy in order that they may be distinctly seen. Notice that the lines are not always to be drawn exactly *to* the dots, but very frequently *near* them—as in the northern part of the State on parallel 39, and between meridians 78 and 79.

84 83 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 *



LIST OF COUNTIES.

NAMES.	Area in acres.	Population.	NAMES.	Area in acres.	Population.
Ac'-co-mac	252,945	27,277	King Will'-iam	172,433	9,605
Al-be-marle'	459,238	32,379	Lan'-cas-ter	80,456	7,191
Al-ex-an'dri-a	20,283	18,597	Lee	299,294	18,216
Al'-le-ghany	431,787	19,283	Lou'-doun	822,745	23,274
A-me'-li-a	222,783	9,068	Lou'-i'-sa	286,445	16,997
Am'-herat	300,013	17,551	Lun'-en-burg	267,535	11,372
Ap-po-mat'-tox	203,679	9,589	Mad'-i-son	224,745	10,225
An-gus'-ta	627,015	37,005	Math'-ews	53,515	7,453
Buck'-ing-ham	351,785	14,383	Meck'-len-burg	414,262	25,359
Bot'-e-tourt	394,092	14,854	Mid'-dle-sex	80,829	7,428
Bath	500,157	4,587	Mont-gom'-er-y	239,032	17,742
Bed'-ford	492,990	31,213	Nan'-se-mond	259,394	19,692
Bland	231,683	5,129	Nel'-son	288,127	15,336
Brnns'-wick	345,976	17,245	New Kent'	129,609	5,511
Buch-an'-an	639,262	5,867	Nor'-folk	229,647	77,038
Car'-roll	350,090	15,497	Nor'-amp'-ton	113,255	10,313
Ches'-ter-field	293,074	26,211	Nor-thum'-ber-land	118,197	7,885
Craig	238,781	3,835	Not'-to-way	224,966	11,582
Cul'-pep-er	237,635	13,233	Or'-ange	213,007	12,814
Car'-o-line	335,354	16,681	Page	174,572	13,092
Charles City	113,405	5,066	Pat'-rick	349,776	14,147
Char'-lotte	297,927	15,077	Pitt-ayl-va'-ni-a	628,134	59,941
Camp'-bell	325,599	41,087	Pow-ha-tan'	162,516	6,791
Clarke	109,173	8,071	Prince Ed'-ward	218,273	17,694
Cum'-ber-land	189,886	9,482	Prince George	171,016	7,872
Dick'-en-son	313,597	5,077	Prince Will'-iam	220,685	9,805
Din-wid'-die	326,075	36,195	Princess Anne	139,070	9,510
E-liz'-a-beth City	29,897	16,168	Pu-las'-ki	195,763	12,790
Es'-sex	160,667	10,047	Rap-pa-han'-nock	175,601	8,678
Fair'-fax	259,362	16,655	Rich'-mond	117,252	7,146
Fau'-quier	413,697	22,590	Ro-a-noke'	195,581	30,101
Flu'-van'-na	180,009	9,508	Rock'-bridge	401,569	23,062
Floyd	238,348	14,405	Rock'-ing-ham	690,560	31,299
Frank'-lin	453,200	24,985	Rns'-sell	370,153	16,126
Fred'-er-ick	278,169	17,880	Scott	335,427	21,694
Greens'-ville	186,728	8,230	Smyth	310,926	13,360
Gray'-son	261,686	14,394	Shen-an-do'-ah	354,598	19,671
Gooch'-land	178,604	9,958	South-amp'-ton	369,618	20,078
Greene	107,016	5,622	Sta'-ford	163,908	7,362
Glouces'-ter	135,345	11,653	Spott-syl-va'-ni-a	258,879	14,233
Giles	240,347	9,090	Sur'-ry	138,131	8,256
Hal'-i-fax	516,961	34,424	Sus'-sex	298,062	11,100
Han'-o-ver	292,569	17,402	Taze'-well	355,847	19,899
Hen'-ri'-co	161,816	103,394	War'-ren	129,391	8,280
Hen'-ry	368,799	18,208	War'-wick	42,766	6,650
High'-land	264,911	5,352	Wash'-ing-ton	368,157	29,020
Isle of Wight	191,451	11,313	West-more'-land	141,983	8,399
James City	92,377	5,643	Wise	454,872	9,345
King George	111,676	6,641	Wythe	315,464	18,019
King and Queen	194,713	9,669	York	70,982	7,596

PRONOUNCING LIST.

Ac'-cō-măc,
 Al-bē-marle',
 Al-ěx-an' drī-a,
 Al'-le-ghā-ny,
 Ap-pa-lāch'-ī-an,
 Ap-pō-māt'-tox,
 Au-gŭs'-ta,
 Bue-na Vis'-ta,
 Bōt'-ē-tourt, (tŭrt).
 Bŭch-ān'-an,
 Cār-roll,
 Cŭl'-pēp-er,
 Chār-lotte (Shār'-lot),
 Chēs'-a-pēake,
 Cāmp'-bēll,
 Dīn-wīd'-dīe,
 E-liz'-ā-bēth City,
 Es'-sēx,
 Fair'-făx,
 Fau-quiēr' (Faw-kēr'),
 Flu-vān'-na,
 Greens'-ville,
 Grāy'-son,
 Gooch'-land,
 Glōuces'-ter (Glōs'-ter),
 Ġiles (Jiles),
 Hāl'-ī-făx,
 Hān'-o-ver,

Hēn-rī'-cō,
 Isle of Wight' (Ile),
 Lān'-cās-ter,
 Lou-i'-sa (Loo-ē'-za),
 Lŭn'-ēn-burg,
 Mīd'-dle-sēx,
 Mōn-tī-çěl' lō,
 Mōnt-pē'-lī-er,
 Nān'-sē-mond,
 Nē-āp'-ō-līs,
 Nōr-thŭm'-ber-lānd,
 Nōt'-tō-wāy,
 Pitt-syl-vā'-nī-a,
 Po-tō'-măc,
 Pow-hā-tān',
 Pŭ-lās'-kī,
 Rāp-pā-hān'-nōck,
 Rō-a-nōke',
 Smyth (Smith),
 Shēn-ān-dō'-āh,
 Spōtt-syl-vā'-nī-a,
 Sŭs'-sēx,
 Tāze'-well,
 Wār'-wīck,
 Wey'-er.
 Wythe (With).
 Ag-rī-cŭl'-tŭre.

Ar-tē'-sian,
 At-tor'-ney (At-tŭr'-ny),
 As-bēs'-tos,
 Çin'-nā-bār,
 Cōn-grēs'-sion-al,
 Cōm-mer'-cial (shal),
 Crŭs-tā'-cean (shan),
 Dēl'-ē-gātes,
 Dīs-īn'-tē-grāte,
 Ġin'-sēng,
 Ġŭp-sŭm,
 In'-dŭs-trīes,
 In-stī-tŭ'-tions,
 Īr'-rī-gāte,
 Kā'-ō-līn,
 Lēg-īs-lā'-tŭre,
 Lieŭ-tēn'-ant,
 Me-dīç'-īn-al,
 Nāv'-ī-ga-ble,
 O'-chre (ō'-ker),
 Phēas'-ants (Fēz'-ants),
 Pla-teau' (Pla-tō')
 Plŭm-bā'-gō,
 Rēp-rē-sēnt'-a-tīves,
 Sār-sā-pa-rīl'-la,
 Scŭp'-per-nōng,
 Trāns-por-tā'-tion,
 U-nī-ver'-sī-ty.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C. H.—Court House,
 Col.—Colonel (Kŭr'-nēl),
 Co.—County,
 Capt.—Captain,
 Gen.—General,

Jno.—John,
 Mt.—Mountain,
 R.—River,
 Robt.—Robert,

Supt.—Superintendent,
 U. S.—United States,
 Va.—Virginia,
 Wm.—William.

APPENDIX.

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN VIRGINIA.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Population (U. S. Census) of 1890.	CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Population (U. S. Census) of 1890.	CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	Population (U. S. Census) of 1890.
Abingdon town	1,674	Front Royal town	868	Pearisburg town	341
Alexandria city	14,339	Glade Spring village	500	Petersburg city	22,680
Amherst town	590	Glen Wilton village	455	Pocahontas town	2,953
Arrington village	208	Gordonsville village	962	Port Royal town	236
Ashland town	948	Graham town	1,021	Portsmouth city	13,268
Bedford City	2,897	Greenbackville town	320	Pulaski town	2,112
Belfield village	493	Greenville village	328	Radford town §	2,060
Berkley town	3,899	Hamilton town	407	Reusen village	361
Blackstone town	511	Hampton town	2,513	Ridgeway town	236
Bowling Green town	580	Harrisonburg	2,792	Richmond city	81,388
Bristol town *	2,302	Herndon town	795	Roanoke city	16,159
Broadway town	497	Houston town	1,285	Rocky Mount town	623
Brownsburg village	237	Jeffersonville town	604	Round Hill town	207
Buchanan village	802	Lawrenceville town	310	Rustburg village	352
Buena Vista town †	2,088	Lebanon town	305	Scottsburg village	297
Burkeville town	404	Leesburgh town	1,650	Salem town	3,279
Charlottesville city	5,591	Lexington town	3,059	Scottsville village	362
Chase City village	618	Long Dale village	810	Shenandoah village	751
Chatham town	757	Lovington village	300	(Milnes P. O.)
Chincoteague Island	210	Lowmoor village	989	Smithfield town	891
Churchwood village	346	Luray village	2,509	South Boston town	1,789
City Point town	409	Lynchburg city	19,709	Stanardsville town	330
Clarksville village	656	Lynch Station village	213	Staunton city	6,975
Clifton Forge town	1,792	Madison town	353	Stephen City town	443
Clover Depot village	422	Manassas village	530	Strasburg town	646
Columbia village	239	Manchester city	9,246	Stuart village	664
Covington town	704	Marion town	1,651	Sturgeonville village	519
Crewe town	887	Matoaca village	545	Suffolk town	3,354
Culpeper town	1,620	Middlebrook village	222	Tappahannock village	452
Daniel town	838	Middleburg town	429	Vinton town	1,057
Danville city	10,305	Middletown town	411	Wallace Switch village	407
Dublin town	410	Millwood town	400	Warrenton town	1,346
Eagle Rock village	223	Mount Sidney village	304	Washington town	252
Edenburg town	512	New Castle village	214	Waterford town	385
Emporia town	695	New Market town	697	Waynesboro town	646
Ettricks village	991	New River Depot village	685	West End town	293
Falls Church town	792	Newport News town	4,449	West Point town	2,018
Falls Mills village	228	Newville town	909	Whaleysville village	290
Farmville town	2,404	Norfolk city	34,871	Williamsburg city	1,831
Fortress Monroe	741	North Danville town †	3,799	Winchester city	5,196
Franklin town	875	Ocoquan village	297	Woodstock town	2,136
Fredericksburg city	4,528	Orange village	571	Wytheville town	2,570
Frederman village	338	Pamplin city	294	Yorktown town	221

* Now an incorporated city with over 5,000 inhabitants.

† Buena Vista became a city in 1892. Population at that time, 5,240.

‡ Now Neapolis, a city of about 5,000 population.

§ Radford has become a city. Population in 1892, 5,643.

TREES OF VIRGINIA.

Yellow pine, loblolly pine, hemlock pine, white pine, pitch pine, table mountain pine, Jersey scrub pine, red oak, white oak, turkey oak, water oak, post oak, bastard live oak, yellow oak, chestnut oak, scarlet oak, black oak, black-jack oak, Spanish oak, pin oak, willow oak, bear oak, swamp white oak, scrub white oak, red mulberry, white mulberry, sycamore, black walnut, white walnut, butternut hickory, pignut hickory, white hickory, red hickory, shell-bark hickory, weeping willow, white willow, silky willow, black willow, golden willow, persimmon, white ash, Paulonia, silver maple, hazelnut, laurel, rose bay (*Rhododendron*), ailanthus (Paradise tree), cottonwood, cypress, umbrella tree, juniper, bay laurel, white poplar, Lombardy poplar, yellow poplar, pawpaw, aspen, lashhorn, dogwood, wild plum, wild cherry, nine bark, red cedar, white cedar (*arbor vitæ*), linden, fringe tree, catalpa, sassafras, horn beam, sugar berry, winged elm, water elm, red elm, slippery elm, cherry birch, red birch, ironwood, water beech, beech, chestnut, chinquepin, black alder, holly, sugar maple, red maple, bird-eye maple, curled maple, box elder or ash-leaved maple, honey locust, yellow (mountain) locust, common locust, red bud (*Judas tree*), poison elder (*thunder tree*), stag horn (*sumac*), southern crab, scarlet fruited thorn, wild currant, witch hazel, sweet gum, black gum, black haw, swamp dogwood, cucumber, spicewood, buckeye ash, swamp huckleberry, paper mulberry, yew.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Corn, oats, wheat, Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, barley, the grasses, tobacco, cotton, hay, potatoes (Irish and sweet), peanuts, sorghum, ramie and jute, hops, flax, castor beans, &c.

Trucks.—Tomatoes, cabbage, spinach, kale, peas, beans, beets, onions, lettuce, radishes, asparagus, peanuts, turnips, melons, potatoes, celery, egg-plants, small fruits, &c.

THE FRUITS.

Grapes, peaches, apples, nectarines, quinces, pears, plums, figs, apricots, persimmons, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, cherries, &c.

POULTRY.

Chickens.—Shanghais, Wyandottes, the brown and the white Leghorns, Cochins-Chinas, Chittatongs, Dominica and blue hens, and many cross breeds.

Turkeys.—The white Holland, the bronze, the gray, the yellow and the wild turkey.

Geese.—Touloose, wild goose, China and Emden, white gander and grey goose, common goose.

Ducks.—Canvas-back, Muscovy, Pekin and Aylesbury ducks, puddle ducks.

Guineas.—Blue, dark grey, white and dotted.

Peafowls.—Raised for their tail feathers.

Pigeons.—(Every variety.)—Tumblers, Fan-tails, Homing pigeons, Rufflers, &c.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, bulls, cows, oxen, hogs, guinea-pigs, cats, dogs, rabbits.

FISH.

Sturgeon, rock, blue fish, shad, sheepshead, hog fish, herring, halibut, Spanish mackerel, croker, spots, flat-back gar, mason, mullet, carp, pike, trout, black bass, red-horse, cat-fish, perch (silver, white, and sun perch), chub (white and horned chub), suckers, whitesides, eels, &c.

Shell Fish.—Crabs, mussels, clams, oysters, terrapins, lobsters.

BIRDS.

White pelican, American brown pelican, American merganser, red-breasted merganser, hooded merganser, mallard, dusky duck, black duck, American widgeon, green-winged teal, blue-winged teal, pintail, sprig-tail, wood duck, summer duck, red head, canvas-back duck, scaup duck, lesser scaup duck, lesser blackhead, flock duck, raft duck, American golden-eye, cathead, ruffle-head dipper, butter-ball, American scoter, velvet duck, ruddy duck, double-crested cormorant, gannet, Leach's petrel, flood gull, black skimmer, least tern, roseate tern, common tern, Forster's tern, royal tern, Caspian tern, marsh tern, horned grebe, pied-bill grebe, great northern diver, red-throated diver, razor-bill auk, herring gull, ring-bill gull, Bonaparte's gull, snow goose, wild goose, Hutchin's goose, brandt, whistling swan, bittern, great blue heron, American egret, snowy heron, little blue heron, Wilson's thrush, gray-checked thrush, olive-backed thrush, American robin, blue-bird, green heron (fly up the creek), black-crowned night heron, yellow-crowned night heron, sand-hill crane, king rail, king sora, clapper rail, Virginia rail, common rail sora, yellow rail, little black rail, purple gallinule, Florida gallinule, American coot crow duck, American golden plover, kildee, semi-palmated plover, piping plover, billed piping plover, Wilson's plover, stuttering bird, turnstone calico-back, American oyster catcher, partridge, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse, wild turkey, passenger pigeon, dove, turkey buzzard, marsh hawk, swallow-tail kite, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, American gos hawk, red-tailed hawk, hen-hawk, red-shouldered hawk, broad-winged hawk, American rough-legged hawk, northern phalarope, European woodcock, Wilson's snipe, red-breasted snipe, red-breasted sandpiper, least sandpiper, semi-palmated sandpiper, western sandpiper, sandwing, great marble godwit, ring-tailed merlin, great yellow-legs, solitary sandpiper, willet, spotted sandpiper, bartramian sandpiper, long-billed curlew, Hudsonian curlew, Eskimo curlew, black-billed plover, golden eagle, bald eagle, screech owl, snowy owl, yellow-billed cuckoo, black-billed cuckoo, billed king-fisher, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, red cockade woodpecker, yellow-billed woodpecker, pileated woodpecker, red-head woodpecker, red-billed woodpecker, golden-wing woodpecker, chuckwills widow, whip-poorwill, night hawk, bull bat, chimney swift, humming-bird, scissors-tailed fly-catcher, kingbird, bee martin, pewee, olive-sided fly-catcher, wood pewee, yellow-billed fly-catcher, arcadian fly-catcher, trail's fly-catcher, field sparrow, tree sparrow, white-throated sparrow, English sparrow, Ipswich sparrow, Savanna sparrow, yellow-winged sparrow, Henslow's sparrow, lark sparrow, seaside finch, sharp-tailed finch, grass finch, lapland longspur, snow bunting, pine finch, yellow-bird, white-winged crossbill, American crossbill, purple finch, pink grosbeak, boat-tailed grackle, bronzed grackle, purple grackle, rusty blackbird, oriole, Baltimore oriole, orange oriole, meadow lark, red-winged blackbird, cow bird, bobolink, fish crow, blue jay, prairie horned lark, shore lark, horned lark, snowbird, Caroline junco, song sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, swamp sparrow, fox-colored sparrow, towhee sparrow, rose-breasted grosbeak, blue grosbeak, red-bird, indigo bird, black-throated bunting, scarlet tanager, summer red-bird, purple martin, cliff swallow, barn swallow, white-billed swallow, bank swallow, rough-winged swallow, cedar-bird, logger-head shrike, white rumped shrike, red-eye vireo, Philadelphia vireo, warbling vireo, mountain solitary vireo, white-eyed vireo, black and white creeper, prothonotary warbler, worm-eating warbler, chestnut sided warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, Brewster's warbler, orange-colored warbler, black-throated warbler, magnolia warbler or black and yellow warbler, blue yellow-backed warbler, Cape May

warbler, yellow warbler, black-pole warbler, black-burnian warbler, yellow-throated warbler, black-throated green warbler, water thrush, Gunnel's water thrush, Louisa water thrush, Kentucky warbler, Connecticut warbler, morning warbler, Maryland yellow-throat, yellow-pine creeping warbler, yellow red-pole warbler, prairie warbler, oven bird, yellow-breasted chat, hooded warbler, Canadian warbler, redstart, titlark, mocking-bird, catbird, brown thrush, great Carolina wren, Bunch's wren, house wren, winter wren, long-billed marsh wren, short-billed marsh wren, brown creeper, white-breasted nuthatch, red-breasted nuthatch, brown-headed nuthatch, tufted titmouse, tomtit, chickadee, Carolina chickadee, golden-crowned kinglet, ruby-crowned kinglet, blue-grey gnat-catcher, woodthrush.

MINERALS.

Brick and fire clays, ochre, kaolin, shell-limestone, sandstone, brownstone, soapstone, marble, granite, gneiss, barytes, pyrites (sulphuret of iron), slates, limestone, marls, greensand, gypsum, plumbago, asbestos, mica, salt, zinc, tin, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, cobalt, cinnabar, freestone, glass sand, epidote, greenstone rocks, manganese, lithographic stone, lime and cement, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Augusta Co.—Stribling, Variety, Crawford, the Lone Fountain, and the Chalybeate Lithia Springs.

Albemarle Co.—Fry's Springs.

Amelia Co.—Otterburn Lithia Springs.

Alleghany Co.—Sweet Chalybeate Springs.

Amherst Co.—Buffalo Springs.

Bath Co.—The Hot, the Bath Alum, the Healing, the Warm Springs, Millboro, and Wallah-Watoola Springs.

Bedford Co.—Bedford Alum Springs.

Bland Co.—Sharon and Kimberling Springs.

Botetourt Co.—Blue Ridge Springs, Dagger's Springs, Coyners.

Cumberland Co.—Farmville Lithia Springs.

Frederick Co.—Rock Eton Springs, Jordan White Sulphur Springs.

Giles Co.—New R. White Sulphur and Hunter's Alum Springs.

Halifax Co.—Wolf-Trap Lithia Springs.

Mecklenburg Co.—Buffalo Lithia Springs.

Montgomery Co.—White Sulphur, Alleghany, Yellow Sulphur Springs.

Nelson Co.—Buffalo Ridge Springs.

Powhatan Co.—Huguenot Sulphur Springs.

Rockingham Co.—Rawley Springs, Rockingham Mineral Springs.

Rockbridge Co.—Rockbridge Alum, Rockbridge Baths, Cold Sulphur, Jordan Alum Springs.

Scott Co.—Holston Springs.

Smyth Co.—Chilhowie Springs.

Shenandoah Co.—Orkney, Shenandoah Alum, Orange Springs.

Sussex Co.—The Copper Honk.

Washington Co.—Mangel Springs and Washington Springs.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA.

No.	NAMES.	Appointed.	No.	NAMES.	Appointed.
1	Edward Maria Wingfield	1607	27	Henry Chicheley	1673
2	John Ratcliffe	1607	28	Thomas Lord Culpeper	1673
3	John Smith	1603	29	Henry Chicheley	1680
4	George Percy	1609	30	Lord Howard of Effingham	1684
5	Thomas West (Lord Delaware)	1609	31	Nathaniel Bacon	1689
6	Thomas Dale	1611	32	Francis Nicholson	1690
7	George Yeardley	1616	33	Edmund Audros	1692
8	Samuel Argal	1617	34	Francis Nicholson	1693
9	George Yeardley	1619	35	Earl of Orkney	1704
10	Francis Wyatt	1621	36	Edward Nott	1705
11	George Yeardley	1625	37	Edmund Jennings	1706
12	Francis West	1627	38	Robert Hunter	1710
13	John Potts	1623	39	Alexander Spotswood	1722
14	John Hervey	1629	40	Hugh Drysdale	1726
15	John West	1635	41	Robert Carter	1727
16	John Hervey	1635	42	William Gooch	1749
17	Francis Wyatt	1639	43	John Robinson, Sr.	1749
18	William Berkeley	1641	44	Lord Albemarle	1750
19	Richard Kemp	1645	45	Louis Burwell	1752
20	William Berkeley	1645	46	Robert Dinwiddie	1753
21	Richard Bennett	1652	47	John Blair	1758
22	Edward Digges	1656	48	Francis Fauquier	1763
23	Samuel Matthews	1658	49	John Blair	1763
24	William Berkeley	1660	50	Norborne Berkeley de Botetot	1770
25	Herbert Jeffries	1677	51	William Nelson	1772
26	Herbert Jeffries	1677	52	John Lord Dunmore	1772

VIRGINIA COLLEGES.

The University of Virginia (Charlottesville)—Founded January, 1819.
 Virginia Military Institute (Lexington)—Established March, 1839.
 Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (Blacksburg)—Established 1872.
 State Female Normal School (Farmville)—Established, session 1853-'54.
 William and Mary College (Williamsburg)—Chartered in 1693.
 Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb, and the Blind (Staunton).
 Washington and Lee University (Lexington)—Incorporated October, 1782.
 Hampden-Sidney College (Prince Edward county)—Founded in 1775.
 Medical College of Virginia (Richmond).
 Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute [colored] (Petersburg)—Founded March, 1882.
 Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute [colored and Indians] (Hampton)—Incorporated, 1870.
 Randolph-Macon College (Ashland)—Incorporated February, 1830.
 The Miller Manual-Labor School of Albemarle county—Established by Samuel Miller, April, 1859.
 Theological Seminary of Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia (Alexandria)—Chartered in 1854.
 Union Theological Seminary (Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward county).
 Richmond College (Richmond).
 The Woman's College (Richmond).
 Southern Female College (Petersburg)—Incorporated, 1863.
 Polytechnic Institute (New Market, Shenandoah county)—Co-educational.
 Martha Washington College and Conservatory of Music (Abingdon)—Opened 31 years ago.
 Emory and Henry College (Emory, Va.)
 Roanoke College (Salem).
 Hollins Institute (Hollins, Va.)

THE GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

No.	NAMES.	Elected.	BIRTHPLACE.	PLACE OF DEATH.
1	Patrick Henry	1776	Hanover county.	Charlotte county.
2	Thomas Jefferson	1779	Albemarle county.	Albemarle county.
3	Thomas Nelson	1781	Yorktown	Hanover county.
4	Benjamin Harrison	1781	Charles City county	Charles City county.
5	Patrick Henry	1784	Hanover county.	Charlotte county.
6	Edmund Randolph	1786	Williamsburg	Clarke county.
7	Beverly Randolph	1788	Henrico county	Cumberland county.
8	Henry Lee	1791	Westmoreland county	Cumberland I. Ga.
9	Robert Brooke	1794	Spottsylvania county	Richmond.
10	James Wood	1796	Frederick county	Richmond.
11	James Monroe	1799	Westmoreland county	New York city.
12	John Page	1802	Gloucester county	Richmond.
13	William H. Cabell	1805	Cumberland county	Richmond.
14	John Tyler	1808	Williamsburg	Charles City county.
15	James Monroe	1811	Westmoreland county	New York city.
16	George W. Smith	1811	Essex county	Richmond.
17	James Barbour	1812	Orange county	Orange county.
18	Wilson C. Nickolas	1814	Hanover county	Milton.
19	James P. Preston	1816	Montgomery county	Isle of Wight county.
20	Thomas M. Randolph	1819	Tuckahoe	Charlottesville.
21	James Pleasants	1822	Goochland county	Goochland county.
22	John Tyler	1825	Charles City county	Richmond.
23	William B. Giles	1827	Amelia county	Albemarle county.
24	John Floyd	1830	Jefferson county, W. Va.	Sweet Springs.
25	L. W. Tazewell	1834	Williamsburg	Norfolk.
26	Wyndham Robertson	1836	Manchester	Washington county.
27	David Campbell	1837	Washington county	Abingdon.
28	Thomas W. Gilmer	1840	Albemarle county	Richmond.
29	John M. Patton	1841	Fredericksburg	Richmond.
30	John Rutherford	1841	Richmond city	Richmond.
31	John M. Gregory	1842	Charles City county	Richmond.
32	James McDowell	1843	Rockbridge county	Rockbridge county.
33	William Smith	1846	King George county	Warrenton.
34	John B. Floyd	1849	Blackshurg	Abingdon.
35	Joseph Johnson	1852	Orange county, N. Y.	Bridgeport, W. Va.
36	Henry A. Wise	1856	Accomac county	Richmond.
37	John Letcher	1860	Lexington	Lexington.
38	William Smith	1864	King George county	Warrenton.
39	Francis H. Pierpont	1866	Monongalia	
40	Henry H. Wells	1867	Rochester, N. Y.	
41	Gilbert C. Walker	1869	Binghamton, N. Y.	Binghamton, N. Y.
42	James L. Kemper	1873	Madison county	
43	F. W. M. Holliday	1877	Winchester	
44	William E. Cameron	1881	Petersburg	
45	Fitzhugh Lee	1885	Fairfax county	
46	Philip W. McKinney	1889	Buckingham county	
47	Charles T. O'Ferrall	1894	Frederick county, Va.	

COUNTY-SEATS.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY-SEATS.	COUNTIES.	COUNTY-SEATS.
Accomac	Accomac	King William	King William.
Albemarle	Charlottesville	Lancaster	Lancaster.
Alexandria	Alexandria	Lee	Jonesville.
Alleghany	Covington	Loudoun	Leesburgh.
Amelia	Amelia C. H.	Louisa	Louisa C. H.
Amherst	Amherst	Lunenburg	Lunenburg.
Appomattox	Appomattox	Madison	Madison.
Augusta	Staunton	Mathews	Mathews.
Bath	Warm Springs	Mecklenburg	Boydton.
Bedford	Bedford City	Middlesex	Saluda.
Bland	Bland C. H.	Montgomery	Christiansburg.
Botetourt	Fincastle	Nansemond	Suffolk.
Brunswick	Lawrenceville	Nelson	Lovington.
Buchanan	Grundy	New Kent	New Kent.
Buckingham	Buckingham	Norfolk	Portsmouth.
Campbell	Rustburg	Northampton	Eastville.
Caroline	Bowling Green	Northumberland	Heathsville.
Carroll	Hillsville	Nottoway	Nottoway.
Charles City	Charles City	Orange	Orange C. H.
Charlotte	Smithville	Page	Luray.
Chesterfield	Chesterfield C. H.	Patrick	Stuart.
Clarke	Berryville	Pittsylvania	Cbatham.
Craig	New Castle	Powhatan	Powhatan C. H.
Culpeper	Culpeper	Prince Edward	Farmville.
Cumberland	Cumberland	Prince George	Prince George.
Dickenson	Clintwood	Princess Anne	Princess Anne C. H.
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie C. H.	Prince William	Brentsville.
Elizabeth City	Hampton	Pulaski	Newbern.
Essex	Tappahannock	Rappahannock	Washington.
Fairfax	Fairfax	Richmond	Warsaw.
Fauquier	Warrenton	Roanoke	Salem.
Floyd	Floyd	Rockbridge	Lexington.
Fluvanna	Palmyra	Rockingham	Harrisonburg.
Franklin	Rocky Mount	Russell	Lebanon.
Frederick	Winchester	Scott	Gate City.
Giles	Pearisburg	Shenandoah	Woodstock.
Gloucester	Gloucester	Smyth	Marion.
Goochland	Goochland	Southampton	Courtland.
Grayson	Independence	Spottsylvania	Spottsylvania.
Greene	Standardsville	Stafford	Stafford C. H.
Greensville	Emporia	Surry	Surry.
Halifax	Houston	Sussex	Sussex C. H.
Hanover	Hanover C. H.	Tazewell	Tazewell.
Henrico	Richmond	Warren	Front Royal.
Henry	Martinsville	Warwick	Newport News.
Highland	Monterey	Washington	Abingdon.
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	Westmoreland	Montross.
James City	Williamsburg	Wise	Wise.
King and Queen	King and Queen C. H.	Wytbe	Wytbeville.
King George	King George	York	Yorktown.

✧ TESTIMONIALS. ✧

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, August 3, 1894.

MISS JULIA R. HENNING:

The public schools of Virginia have my endorsement of your "Geography of Virginia," and my approval of its use.

JOHN E. MASSEY.

I am very favorably impressed with your "Geography of Virginia." I think it will materially aid teachers in teaching, and scholars in studying Geography.

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. MASSEY.

AUGUST 11, 1894.

We are well pleased with your "Geography of Virginia," which was used in our schools the past session. I am sure that it enabled our teachers to present the subject more satisfactorily than heretofore, and our pupils to get a more thorough and useful appreciation of it.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM F. FOX,
Superintendent.

AUGUST 11, 1894.

Miss Henning's "Geography of Virginia" has given satisfaction in the school under my supervision. The success which the teachers have experienced in the use of this book attests its superiority. The simple language, attractive style and pleasing and interesting manner of presenting the facts are among its chief recommendations.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY,
Principal East End School.

Miss Henning's "Geography of Virginia" is a great assistance to both teachers and pupils, being interesting as well as simplified and concise. I take pleasure in commending it as admirably fulfilling the requirements of the grade.

LUCIE LEE BEACH,
First Grammar Grade, Madison School.

AUGUST 13, 1894.

Your "Geography of Virginia" is a concise, yet a thorough treatise of the subject. The clear, simple and interesting style in which the book is written makes it readily adapted to young minds. As this Geography has been in successful use in our city schools for the last year, I hope it will soon be added to the list of books authorized to be used in all the public schools of the State, and thus receive the high recommendation it deserves.

Respectfully,
Teacher of the First Grammar Grade,
Leigh School, Richmond, Va.

MINNIE WEST,

AUGUST 16, 1894.

Your "Geography of Virginia" I have examined and studied with care; with its simple and concise treatment of the topography, resources and history of our State, I am highly impressed. The contents fully demonstrate its usefulness, meeting a want long felt, and I strongly recommend its introduction into our schools of Virginia.

Respectfully,
(Member of City Board of Education.)

R. EDGAR SHINE,

AUGUST 16, 1894.

I regard your "Geography of Virginia" as an excellent text-book, and one well adapted to give secondary pupils a thorough and systematic knowledge of their own State. As such I unhesitatingly recommend its adoption into such schools as do not already use it.

Very truly yours,

JACOB L. EZEKIEL,
Principal Brook School.

I have examined Miss Henning's "Geography of Virginia," and used it in my school the past session. It affords me pleasure to testify to its worth as a text-book. I consider it better adapted to the wants of our schools than any we have yet had.

H. G. CARLTON,
Principal West End School, Richmond, Va.

AUGUST, 1894.

AUGUST 7, 1894.

I take pleasure in saying that Miss Henning's "Geography of Virginia" has been used in this school and has given entire satisfaction.

T. P. CRUMP,
Principal Baker School.

Miss Henning's "Geography of Virginia" is remarkably well adapted to school use. It is thorough and yet simple enough to be within grasp of the child-mind.

ROSA MARKS.

Your "Geography of Virginia" was taught in my school last session, and my teachers who taught it were very much pleased with it. They thought it a great improvement on the old geographies, as the questions were much more concise and pointed and easily taken hold of by the pupils. I think it a most estimable book for beginners in the geography of Virginia.

Yours truly,

E. M. GARNETT,
Principal of Moore School.

I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the value of the "Geography of Virginia," by Miss Julia R. Henning. It is the work of a lady who has had long experience in teaching the subject and knows how it should be presented. The language is such as children will readily comprehend, the facts are well selected and grouped, while the questions at the end of each section add materially to the ease and pleasure with which the text is acquired by the pupils.

I know that the instructions for drawing the map which will accompany the new edition are complete, for I tested them in manuscript with a person who was ignorant of the subject, and with entirely satisfactory results.

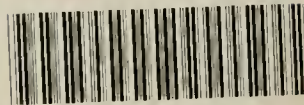
The pamphlet has been used in the Richmond public schools for a session, and has stood the test of the school-room admirably.

WILLIAM G. JONES,
Principal of Madison School.

I have carefully examined Henning's "Geography of Virginia," and recommend its use in the public schools of the State.

E. MORRISSETTE,
Principal Leigh School, Richmond, Va.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 442 820 1